

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, fair, Temp. 14-5 Sat-  
11 Sun. Cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 13-  
15 Sat. Sunday, 15-18. CHANNEL: ALICE: Saturday, Temp.  
10-13 Sat. 14-16 Sun. FRANKFURT: Saturday, fair,  
Temp. 10-13 Sat. 14-16 Sun. NEW YORK: Saturday, fair, Temp. 13-15  
Sat. 14-16 Sun. 41.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

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## Ailing After Trip, Brezhnev Reported In Moscow Hospital

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev's health "deteriorated seriously" during his recent trip to Uzbekistan and he was taken on a stretcher from the airport to a hospital upon his return last week, according to well-informed Soviet sources.

The sources quoted Mr. Brezhnev's doctors as saying they expected the 75-year-old Soviet leader to recover but that he would have to remain in the hospital "for weeks." A meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee that was to have been held here this week has been postponed until May 24, the sources said.

The sources, who also said that Mr. Brezhnev suffered a mild heart attack in early February, suggested he may have had a mild stroke aboard the plane carrying him from Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, to Moscow on March 25.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry would not comment on the report.

While reporting a "serious worsening" of his health, the sources did not suggest that Mr. Brezhnev was incapacitated.

The apparent deterioration of his condition, however, has focused new attention on Konstantin U. Chernenko, who is understood to be in charge of day-to-day affairs. Mr. Chernenko, 70, has been an associate of Mr. Brezhnev's since 1950.

In describing events leading up to Mr. Brezhnev's hospitalization, the Soviet sources said the exceptionally heavy schedule of the previous two weeks as well as climatic and other changes on the trip to Central Asia led to a general weakening of Mr. Brezhnev's condition.

During the past few years, Mr. Brezhnev has undergone periodic problems with his health. In addition to heart trouble, he is said to suffer from emphysema. People who have seen him personally in recent years have noted a slurring in his speech and hearing difficulties.

If they were all sent home, the sources said, the army would lose about one-third of its strength. The sources added that the army's training machinery would be seriously strained if a similar number of recruits were called up as replacements.

The sources said there were rumors that the Polish Army was having difficulty in finding volunteers for its officer training schools, apparently because of the negative reaction to the military takeover.

The sentences and investigations, which were all begun last week, are part of a continuing crackdown on what the authorities call anti-government activities outlawed since the start of martial law Dec. 13.

Priest Investigated

The announcement, published in the army daily *Zolnier Wlosoc*, said the Rev. Wladyslaw Drewniak, from a parish in Jaroslaw, was under investigation on suspicion of having stored and distributed leaflets "containing false information conducive to unrest."

The announcement also said that another man, in Przemysl, was under investigation on suspicion of having distributed illegal information from a local church.

At least two other members of the Catholic clergy were arrested earlier in Poland. Authorities had arrested a priest for alleged involvement with a ring of youths that supposedly murdered a policeman here, and another priest was sentenced on charges of slandering the state in a sermon.

An estimated 400 persons have been sentenced to prison terms for various violations since the start of martial law. Most of those sentenced are accused of distributing banned publications and leaflets.

In addition, hundreds of activists of the independent union Solidarity, suspended by martial law officials, have been sentenced on charges of organizing illegal strikes.

In Vienna, the Justice Ministry rejected Friday that Austria has rejected a Polish request for the extradition of two of its air force pilots who fled to Vienna with their families Thursday in a military plane.

EEC Food Help Reported

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Economic Community is still making subsidized food sales to Poland, more than three months after the military crackdown there, EEC sources said Friday.

As a protest against the declaration of martial law, the 10 Common Market countries decided in January that they would suspend new food sales at subsidized prices to Warsaw while honoring existing short-term contracts already signed.

But the sources said senior EEC officials are still debating how to fulfill the community's obligations under sales contracts signed before the army takeover.

Polish Payment Awaited

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Poland needs to find at least another \$50 million in interest payments by 1982 before the 1981 re-hedging agreement on its commercial bank debt can come into force, banking sources said Friday.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain leaving No. 10 Downing Street after an emergency Cabinet meeting Friday.

## 3 Senators Contradict Reagan on Soviet Arms

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union had achieved military superiority over the United States has been disputed by both proponents of a nuclear arms freeze and by

one of the chief supporters of his arms policies.

At a news conference on Wednesday, President Reagan said in response to a question: "The truth of the matter is that, on balance, the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority, enough so that there is what I have called, as you all know, several times, a window of vulnerability."

The Reagan supporter who differed with the president Thursday was Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and a sponsor of an arms-reduction resolution that Mr. Reagan had endorsed.

Sen. Jackson said that, while he welcomed the president's endorsement of the initiative, he did not share Mr. Reagan's view that the Soviet Union was superior in nuclear arms.

"We may be perceived by our allies as slipping, as being weaker in some areas, but we are not inferior in terms of our ability to deter a nuclear war," Sen. Jackson said in an interview.

Two advocates of a nuclear freeze now — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon — criticized the president for having rejected their proposal and disputed his statement that the Soviet Union was ahead in the strategic balance.

On Thursday, Sen. Kennedy called Mr. Reagan's approach "voodoo arms control," asserting that it would require the United States to build even more nuclear weapons.

"Any time you get an expansion of nuclear capabilities in a dramatic way, you increase the possibility of a nuclear confrontation and war," Sen. Kennedy said at a news conference.

Meanwhile, administration officials attempted to tone down Mr. Reagan's pending budget.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Reagan Accused Again Of Erring in Replies

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan created some "misleading impressions" in answers he gave to questions about the economy at his latest news conference, Democrats charged.

Inaccurate statements at such conferences have dogged the president all year. Aides were largely satisfied with his performance Wednesday and reported that more than 80 percent of the 412 persons who had called the White House by late Thursday morning had responded positively.

But evidence Mr. Reagan cited to counter the growing feeling that his budget cuts are hurting the poor caused Democrats to produce statements of rebuttal.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said Mr. Reagan's defense of his program was "not only misleading but in several cases, completely inaccurate."

He pounced on the president's declaration that "we haven't touched Social Security."

Mr. O'Neill said, and administration aides acknowledged, that Mr. Reagan has acted to eliminate Social Security benefits for stu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Urges Gulf War Negotiations; Iran Warns Arabs Not to Aid Iraq

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department, reflecting concern that Iran's recent battlefield victories over Iraq could eventually alter the political balance in the Gulf region, has called for urgent negotiations to end the 18-month-old conflict.

In Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned the Arab world not to help Iraq in the war. Otherwise, "you will have to fight our fire," he said in a statement Thursday marking the third anniversary of the founding of Iran's Islamic republic.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Dean E. Fischer, gave the clearest indication to date of U.S. concern that Iraq's recent military reverses could lead to Iranian domination in the Gulf. He said in a statement Thursday:

"The international community should be sensitive to and supportive of opportunities to promote an urgent settlement.... The United States supports responsible international efforts to bring the fighting to an end and the parties to negotiations."

"We consider a peaceful settlement reaffirming the independence and territorial integrity of both countries to be essential to the se-

curity and the well-being of the region," Mr. Fischer said.

In a counteroffensive that began March 21, coinciding with the start of its New Year, Iran has recaptured about 772 square miles (2,000 square kilometers) of its southwestern territory that had been occupied by Iraq since the start of the war on Sept. 22, 1980.

The U.S. statement suggested that the Reagan administration is worried that Iran might attempt to carry its military advantage into Iraq after driving Iraqi forces from Iran's southern oil fields.

There has also been concern in Washington that an outright Iranian victory could embolden Iran's Shiite Moslem leadership to promote rebellions in neighboring countries dominated by Sunni Moslem regimes.

In recent days, Saudi Arabia has also expressed alarm over the possibility of Iranian dominance in the Gulf. The Iranian victories have generated statements of concern elsewhere in the Mideast as well. Iran is widely believed there to have been responsible for an attempted coup last December in Bahrain.

Last May, six Gulf oil-producing states formed the Gulf Cooperation Council and announced

that they would be essential to the se-

curity and the well-being of the region," Mr. Fischer said.

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## A Cease-Fire in South-West Africa in '82 Seems as Uncertain as Ever

By Joseph Lelyveld  
New York Times Service

**OSHAKATI,** South-West Africa — Timetables on the perennial issue of Namibia, the territory that a group of Western nations has been seeking to detach from South Africa for five years, have a way of slipping.

The latest timetable was ascribed to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was said to be aiming for a cease-fire last month, leading to independence for the disputed territory by the end of the year.

Instead, the diplomatic effort appears to be bogged down over a formula for voting in a pre-independence election, making the prospects for a cease-fire and independence as uncertain as ever. South-West Africa, to call the country by its official name, is bogged down in just about every other respect as well.

### SWAPO Insurgents

Its economy is in shambles for reasons that are only partly connected to the guerrilla war sputtering on in the hamlets of Ovamboland between this South African command post and the Angolan border.

South African officers say the insurgents of the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, are preoccupied with bolstering their support in the region and eliminating opponents, with an eye to the ever-recurring election.

They still infiltrate freely across the border of Ovamboland, which runs for about 280 miles (448 kilometers) of the territory's 900-mile (1,440-kilometer) northern

frontier. But the guerrillas are said to avoid contact with South African forces, who reportedly initiate about 85 percent of the engagements.

According to South African intelligence estimates, the number of armed insurgents was reduced by 10 percent to 15 percent by a series of assaults on their bases last year in southern Angola, but 6,000 are believed to remain.

South African military dominance, it is readily acknowledged, is not enough to end the war or the prolonged uncertainty on the territory's future that has all but lasted economic investment.

### De Beer's Concession

Additionally, the worst drought in more than a generation and the collapse of key commodity prices in an economy that is said to export 73 percent of its total output have done what the insurgents could not do: turned a war that was viewed largely as a training exercise into a costly extravagance.

About half the government's revenues came from the De Beer's diamond concession, which occupies 21,000 square miles (\$4,600 square kilometers) on the Atlantic coast. But the diamond market is depressed and the most depressed part of it involves gemstones, which accounted for most of the profits on which taxes were paid in Namibia.

In the past, the territorial government could count on tax revenues from diamonds amounting to \$200 million a year. Now at current exchange rates, they are

likely to be less than \$75 million, perhaps significantly less.

The story is no rosier for beef, karakul fur, copper and uranium. This means that the South African government will have to make up the shortfall, as well as bear the cost of the frontier war, at a time when its own economy is slumping because of the decline in gold prices.

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha recently told Parliament that it was costing South Africa about \$600 million a year to maintain its presence in the territory, excluding military costs. Later he went to Windhoek in capital, and increased the figure to \$1 billion, without saying what this included or excluded.

Since there is no prospect that South African forces or the military budget will be slashed in the event of a withdrawal, it is difficult to know how to assess the military costs. Even the lower figure appears to include customs revenue that would be due South-West Africa under any circumstances.

### New Factors in Equation

Nevertheless, Mr. Botha was openly admitting to a new sense of strain, a factor that encourages some Western diplomats to imagine that he may be in earnest in his professed desire to find a settlement.

However, there are other new factors in the Namibian equation that could cancel concern over mounting costs. These have to do with political splits in the territory as well as in South Africa.

In South Africa, Mr. Botha's National Party has sent its extreme right-wing into

opposition, from which it can be relied upon to make an issue of any settlement that brought SWAPO to power in Windhoek.

In the territory, the local split diminished the dwindling prospects of any other outcome to a pre-independence election, for it involved a multiracial front called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that South African officials have been nurturing for four years as an alternative to the insurgents. In February, the Turnhalle Alliance's black president, Peter Kalangula, resigned in protest over its brand of ethnic policies.

Mr. Kalangula was the most prominent Ovambos in the alliance. The Ovambos are the largest ethnic group in an diverse and dispersed population of about 1 million.

In the past, it was said that Ovambos accounted for slightly less than half the total population, but an intelligence officer at a military briefing, apparently drawing on unpublished figures from last year's census, said they accounted for 50 percent or 51 percent of the population. They are also the group that furnishes the insurgents with most of their combatants and supporters.

Without Mr. Kalangula, who is now trying to start a national party of his own, the Turnhalle Alliance has no visible support among the Ovambos except traditional tribal leaders who are subsidized by the state.

It has also lost most of its support among Afrikaners, the largest group in the dwindling white population, which will reportedly turn out in the new census to be

significantly less than the figure of 100,000 that has usually been used, possibly less even than 75,000.

Dirk Mudge, the Turnhalle Alliance's white leader who also serves as chairman of the council of ministers, acknowledged that Mr. Kalangula's departure was a setback but claimed that those who were now writing the alliance off "underestimated" its power.

There seemed to be more conviction in his voice when he said of Mr. Kalangula: "He has divided people even more than anybody before him."

But the basic diplomatic question remains: what it has always been: whether South Africa is really ready to run the risk that it will have to hand over the territory to the movement if it has been fighting. On this the signals here were, as usual,

### SWAPO Reported Pessimistic

**LISBON** (Reuters) — SWAPO is apparently pessimistic about the latest Western efforts to break the deadlock on negotiations for the independence of Namibia.

The official Angolan press agency said the leader of the SWAPO delegation that discussed a new voting formula for the territory's future constituent assembly with a five-member Western team in Luanda on Thursday had expressed misgivings about its chances of success.

The Angolan press agency, however, reported that the team comprised of the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada had held a second round of talks with SWAPO.

## PLO Called Committed To Lebanon Cease-Fire

By Muriel Howe  
New York Times Service

**BEIRUT** — The Palestine Liberation Organization remains firmly committed to the cease-fire with Israel in southern Lebanon despite the growing impatience of radical factions, authorized Palestinian sources say.

"Everything is under control," a PLO official declared Thursday, dismissing as "rhetoric" calls for action by some of the restless guerrilla groups, particularly the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Democratic Front issued a statement Wednesday in Damascus claiming responsibility for a grenade attack Tuesday in Jerusalem. Police sources there said the attack damaged parked cars but caused no casualties.

Last week, the front claimed responsibility for a grenade attack in Gaza that killed an Israeli Army sergeant and wounded three soldiers. Later the PLO, which groups together the main guerrilla organizations, denied any responsibility for the attack, clearly fearing Israeli retaliation.

The Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, and the mainstream of the PLO are convinced of the advantages of continuing the eight-month-old truce, arranged by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, according to sources close to the PLO leadership.

"We have given our word of honor and we will respect it," Mr. Arafat told a group of foreign journalists here earlier this week when questioned about Palestinian pressures to break the cease-fire.

Both the hard-line Democratic Front and the pro-Syrian guerrilla group Saiga have called for a renewal of guerrilla actions in support of the Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

"Our fighters in the south and all fronts cannot remain observers while their brothers are being slaughtered," a Democratic Front spokesman, Yassef Abd Rabbo, said at a rally in Beirut last weekend, referring to recent violence on the West Bank.

A senior PLO official acknowledged privately that a prolonged cessation of hostilities could have a "negative effect" on the liberation movement. He stressed, however, that now "another front has been opened — the West Bank."

The PLO, he emphasized, was encouraging the West Bank Arabs

in their struggle with "political, moral and financial assistance."

Mr. Arafat, who is chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian forces, called a meeting of the Higher Military Council to discuss developments in the occupied territories. Thursday, he went to Damascus to discuss the developments with the PLO Central Council.

The Central Council endorsed the West Bank rebellion and said it will shoulder responsibility for the consequences of the struggle against the Israeli occupation, United Press International reported from Damascus. The council also called for a continuation of the general strike on the West Bank until three dismissed mayors are reinstated, UPI said.

As part of its political support for the West Bank Arabs, the PLO organized a two-day conference that included mainly delegations from Eastern bloc countries. In a final communiqué, the delegates condemned what they called "Israeli terror and repression" against the Palestinian people to the occupied territories.

Palestinian sources gave several reasons for maintaining the cease-fire in southern Lebanon:

• Pressure is being applied by the increasingly exasperated Lebanese population.

• Serious divisions within the Arab world probably would mean that the Palestinian guerrillas would have to face the Israelis alone.

• There is a need to reinforce the Palestinian military positions after serious strikes by Israel last summer.

• The show of restraint will produce propaganda gains.

"Above all we felt the Israelis wanted a pretext to attack us ... so we didn't want to play their game," a PLO source said.

The general mood among the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies is one of apprehension over Israeli threats to "smash" the guerrilla movement in Lebanon if it breaks the cease-fire.

Nevertheless, tension has increased slightly because of the widespread belief that the United States is exerting pressure on Israel not to disrupt the peace process.

As a result, people here are increasingly inclined to believe there will be no major attack by the Israelis until after their withdrawal from the Sinai, which is to be completed by April 25.



President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina and his Cabinet discuss the Falklands crisis.

## Argentina Seizes Islands; U.K. Breaks Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

member defense force had been involved in the fighting.

[Argentine armed forces spokesman said between 4,000 and 5,000 army, navy and air force troops took part in the landing on the islands in a joint operation that began late Thursday night, The Associated Press reported.]

Britain's domestic news agency, The Press Association, said Friday night that a British fleet now being assembled included up to 40 warships with more than 1,000 marines.

Quoting authoritative sources, the agency said the force would include the two carriers Invincible and Hermes, at least 26 destroyers and frigates, the amphibious warfare ship Intrepid and a number of seaborne landing ships.

Lord Carrington said London had broken diplomatic relations with Buenos Aires, and Argentine diplomats had been told to leave Britain by Thursday.

In New York, Britain submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations Security Council demanding an immediate Argentine withdrawal and calling for efforts for a diplomatic solution.

As Gen. Galtieri was explaining his action in a speech in the presidential palace in Buenos Aires, a crowd of several thousand gathered outside cheering and applauding.

Mr. Nott said he was unable to say whether the 80 British Marines stationed at Stanley had been involved in any fighting. Asked if the Marines had been given orders to surrender to avert bloodshed, he replied: "The British never give orders to anyone to surrender."

The military occupation appeared to have been supported by most major organizations in Argentina, including the General Confederation of Labor trade union movement and the political parties who in normal circum-

stances are implacable opponents of the rightist military government.

The Falklands dispute has troubled British-Argentine relations for 150 years. It flared up last month when an Argentine salvage crew landed at an old whaling station on South Georgia and refused to go through British immigration procedures.

Western diplomats in London said Britain appeared to be facing a dilemma in how to reassert sovereignty over the Falklands without resorting to open war against a country with which it has strong historical links.

They said the situation was potentially dangerous, but there was probably still room for political maneuver in efforts for a peaceful atten-

tion.

Defense Secretary John Nott said at the news conference with Lord Carrington that ships were on their way to the Falklands area and a substantial naval task force was making ready for sea, although it had not yet been ordered to sail. Analysts said it would take more than a week for the ships to make the voyage of more than 7,000 miles.

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To the farmers, it was life or death — and they felt that only a Gandhi could help them.

It is unclear whether Mr. Galtieri did, but as he walked down the garden in the garden one sparkling morning talking to the people, he took their petitions and passed them to an aide. These will be followed up with a letter to the local official involved, signed by the prime minister's son, which generally is enough to right minor wrongs, according to a political figure close to Mr. Gandhi.

Parliament, with a two-thirds majority held by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party, acts as little more than a rubber stamp for her policies. All but four of India's 22 states are under the control of her party or her central government, giving her power over most local decision-making.

There is enough of a feeling of democracy for voters to have thrown Mrs. Gandhi out of office in 1977 when she went too far in suppressing civil liberties during a period of emergency rule. But they voted her back in almost three years later when a coalition of opposition parties failed to hold together.

Many in India refer to Mrs. Gandhi as the empress, and a high-level Foreign Ministry official said she is thought of by many villagers, harking back to two centuries of British rule as India's queen.

Furthermore, feudal hierarchies run by landowners still dominate the rural life to which more than 70 percent of the Indian people belong.

Thus, as India's traditions die out slowly, the audiences between ruler and ruled remain a major element of politics.

The prime minister, 64, also has a daily durbar in the garden of her official residence a few blocks from where her son, 37, resides. But because of security considerations it is harder to get into her than into Mr. Gandhi's.

The three farm workers had been in the city for 15 days seeking government protection from village landlords who, they complained, were trying to take over their fields after planting. The district officials, they said, sided with the landlords.

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Despite India's large population — 700 million — its politics are highly personal. The finance minister has a sign on the gatepost of his residence announcing morning and evening visiting hours — his version of a durbar.

Mrs. Gandhi is famous for making personal decisions on small

## EEC, Others Set Rules to Protect Sea

### Marine Parks Planned For Mediterranean

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The European Economic Community and 16 Mediterranean governments approved Friday a protocol calling for the establishment of up to 100 protected marine areas in the Mediterranean to conserve endangered species, halt the spread of pollution and enhance tourist areas.

The protocol is the fourth approved by the Mediterranean governments under a treaty negotiated in 1976 in Barcelona. The others cover cooperation during an emergency, a prohibition on dumping, and the curbing of pollution from land-based sources.

Albania and Syria did not attend the meeting. Turkey, while agreeing to the principle of protected marine areas, registered a strong protest. Kamran Inan, the Turkish ambassador in Geneva, said the protocol was likely to cause more difficulties in the long run than it would solve.

Turkey is understood to be concerned that Greece will move energetically to establish marine parks in the eastern part of the Aegean Sea, prejudicing a legal settlement to the long-standing dispute between the two nations over maritime boundaries.

The drawing of maritime boundaries has been one of the most contentious items in the discussions on the Law of the Sea Treaty in New York.

Some nations, including Turkey, favor the use of "equitable principles" in drawing boundaries. Others, including Greece, want a straight line drawn "equidistantly" between the two coasts. Given the proximity of Greek islands to Turkey, this would effectively exclude the Turks from the Aegean.

Despite this, the agreement was reached by officials of the United Nations Environment Program, which has steered and encouraged the Mediterranean nations since 1976 and contributed \$8.3 million of the estimated \$13 million already spent.

Under the new protocol, the countries agreed to conduct a thorough survey of their coastlines, with scientific help from the Environment Program and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Other administration spokesmen said Mr. Reagan's remarks reflected concern about the development of a large Soviet force of intermediate-range missiles, about the vulnerability of our land-based missile force and about the long-time momentum of Soviet nuclear weapons deployments.

When asked whether the Soviet Union had the capacity of absorbing a U.S. retaliatory attack and striking again, Mr. Fischer said the president had been referring to a concern that new, large Soviet land-based missiles "could destroy a large fraction of our systems, a capability that we do not possess."

The sources said it was obvious toward the end

## Differences Surfacing As U.S. Senators Seek Alternative on Budget

By Helen Dewar  
and Thomas B. Edsall  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Despite claims of progress in White House negotiations with Congress on the budget, major problems have emerged in the two Senate committees that are taking the lead in trying to assemble an alternative to President Reagan's widely criticized budget for next year.

In the Senate Finance Committee, bipartisan opposition surfaced Thursday to creation of a new corporate minimum tax, a key element of both administration and congressional efforts to raise revenue.

And Sen. Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, declared his support for corporate tax-sale provisions under which one firm can sell its right to tax credits to another company, giving proponents of the controversial section of the 1981 tax bill an important ally.

In the Senate Budget Committee, several Republicans declared that Congress should not wait for Mr. Reagan to make tax and spending concessions.

But Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, repeated his party's warning that Mr. Reagan had to make the first move if Democrats were to sup-

### Tokyo Protests U.S. Maneuvers On Iwo Jima

United Press International  
TOKYO — Japanese officials objected Friday to U.S. plans for a military exercise on Iwo Jima, where 5,000 Americans and 20,000 Japanese died in a World War II battle.

Spokesmen for the 3d Marine Division based on Okinawa in southern Japan announced plans Thursday to land about 1,000 Marines on Iwo Jima May 4 to May 6 in helicopters and small craft from 7th Fleet vessels.

But officials of the Tokyo city government, which has jurisdiction over the island 700 miles southeast of the Japanese capital, immediately objected. "We ask this plan be given a careful consideration because of the island's special circumstance and the fact that there are many former residents planning to return," said Tokyo's deputy governor, Shimichi Nomura.

Japanese officials noted that the remains of about 3,000 of the Japanese killed in the battle are still on Iwo Jima.

## U.S. Objects to Terms For North-South Talks

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
*New York Times Service*

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A new attempt by the Third World to begin the long-stalled global talks aimed at shifting wealth from rich nations to poor has run into firm objections from the United States.

"It falls well short of what we had hoped for," Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, said.

An issue is a political problem that has blocked the negotiations for 18 months: whether decision-making should rest with organizations controlled by industrial powers or with a one-nation, one-vote conference dominated by countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The latest effort to start the talks comes from the chairman of the Third World group, Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria. His resolution would convene a United Nations conference for global negotiations on May 3.

The United States, Britain and West Germany, backed in varying degrees by some other industrial nations, insist that the conference shall have no power over the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other institutions essentially controlled by developed countries.

### 'Not Enough Protection'

The Bedjaoui document, Mr. Hormats said, "does not provide adequate protection for the 'fora' — the UN term for specialized organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF."

The 10 Common Market countries, including Britain and West Germany, agreed, however, that the proposed draft was a positive step that came close to assuring

### Panamanians Cheer U.S. Transfer Of Canal Zone Police and Courts

United Press International

PANAMA CITY — Thousands of Panamanians celebrated the formal transfer to Panama of judicial and law enforcement powers in the Canal Zone.

"They're really going," read a banner at a ceremony Thursday attended by President Aristedes Rojo, members of his Cabinet, many of the 40,000 Panamanian residents of the Canal Zone and other Panamanians. A crowd danced and cheered in front of the police station and court buildings in the Canal Zone town of Balboa on the Pacific Coast.

The official transfer Wednesday at the Foreign Relations Ministry erased a source of contention between the U.S. and Panamanian governments and was a further step toward ending U.S. control over the waterway and the Canal Zone, which are to be turned over to Panama entirely by 1999 under the Panama Canal treaties of 1977.

The U.S. special police force in the zone will be disbanded and Panamanian police and courts will be able to arrest and try U.S. and Panamanian residents of the zone, except in certain civil cases covered by U.S. law under one of the 1977 treaties. About 30,750 Americans, including 9,366 military personnel, live in the Canal Zone.

Cuba's official news service said the transfer represented "a step to the real exercising of sovereignty and a blow against colonialism in the region."

## Insecurity Haunts Elderly in U.S.

### Poll Finds Them Comfortable but in Fear of Aid Cuts

By Barry Sussman  
and Lawrence Meyer  
*Washington Post Service*

port a compromise. "He's going to have to do ... to admit he has a problem," said Sen. Hollings.

These signs of potential trouble emerged as both White House and Senate Republican leadership sources and talkers between congressional Democrats and the White House said a staff, Jim Baker, Baker 3d, were going well and may produce enough of a consensus to break the budget deadlock by Easter. Democrats appeared less optimistic.

A Republican congressional source said the talks were pointing toward only modest budget reductions next year, which would mean that the fiscal 1983 deficit probably could not be kept under \$100 billion. The major emphasis would be on deficit reductions in future years, including making substantial cuts in federal entitlement programs, the source said.

### Work Set to Start

The Budget Committee served notice that it would begin work on the specifics of a budget resolution April 13, with most Republicans present at Thursday's meeting saying they wanted to proceed regardless of whether the White House was ready.

"I don't think we ought to wait for the president," said Sen. William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado.

"We could still be there waiting in July," said Sen. Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington.

Chairman Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, analyzing a half dozen alternative budget plans submitted by committee members, said the proposals generally provided for cuts in defense and entitlements programs and for increases in revenues "significantly more than the president has proposed."

The Finance Committee session was marked by attacks on the idea of raising taxes, signaling that it would be difficult to get a majority of the 20-member panel to vote for an increase in an election year.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, denounced the administration's proposal to significantly broaden the corporate minimum tax to raise \$7.1 billion in 1983 and 1984.

Sen. Bentsen contended that the proposal, which would burn many of his state's oil and gas interests, would "take back 52 percent" of the corporate tax breaks enacted last year. The administration proposal would require corporations to pay at least a minimum amount of federal taxes based on a complex formula.

WASHINGTON — Older Americans have probably never had it so good, yet they are not secure, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll. They are extremely concerned that they will lose what they have.

By their own estimates, the poll found, most have been freed of many burdens that beset earlier generations of older people. Adequate housing, the cost of medical care, and getting around from place to place are no longer serious problems for the great majority of elderly citizens today.

At the same time, older citizens fear that the comfort they have become accustomed to is in jeopardy. Many believe the government will cut their Social Security benefits, and most are persuaded that the private sector — meaning their children, in this instance — will not pick up the bill for Jimmy Carter and only 32 percent for Mr. Reagan.

A plurality of older people also said, notwithstanding their general sense of well-being, that current levels of government aid are inadequate. Young and middle-aged Americans feel to an even greater extent that the government is not doing all it should for the elderly.

### Main Theme

If one theme more than others jumps out from the new poll, it is the central role of Social Security plays in the lives of the nation's elderly.

About 23 million people collect Social Security retirement benefits. For 57 percent the monthly payment, ranging from about \$170 to \$750, represents more than half their household income, according to the poll. For 40 percent, Social Security equals three-quarters or their income or more.

Older Americans appear to have no more difficulty in meeting their expenses than do younger ones, whose incomes often have not kept pace with inflation in the last few years. Only 10 percent of people aged 62 and older, for example, said that adequate housing is a serious problem for them. But among those under the age of 62, 18 percent said housing is a serious problem.

Among older people, 19 percent said that not having enough medical care is a serious problem for them, compared to 23 percent among the rest of those surveyed. Three in four older citizens answered affirmatively when asked if they had "enough medical benefits" to get the care they

need. That is about the same percentage as for the rest of the public.

Many believe the Social Security program is about to be sharply curtailed.

Despite statements by President Reagan that he will not seek to reduce benefits for people now receiving Social Security, a majority of those interviewed, 51 percent, believe that he will. In all, 41 percent feel Mr. Reagan will not seek to cut benefits.

The president's approval rating dropped sharply among the elderly last May after he first proposed large long-term Social Security cuts, a proposal was later withdrawn. Among those in the new poll who get most of their income from Social Security, a predominantly Democratic group, a majority said they voted for Mr. Reagan. If the election were held now, 44 percent said they would vote for Jimmy Carter and only 32 percent for Mr. Reagan.

Most citizens polled feel the government is not enough nearly enough right now for older people, even though more than a fourth of the U.S. budget goes to the elderly.

An overwhelming majority — 84 percent — said that "under no circumstances" should Medicare, the medical program for the elderly, be cut back.

Mr. Reagan has expressed the belief that ordinary Americans will contribute more as government programs are cut. Citizens tend to accept that view in the abstract, with 58 percent in the survey agreeing that "most Americans will make major sacrifices to help their elderly parents," if needed be.

### Closer to Home

However, they are more skeptical about situations closer to home: 46 percent said that children do not give elderly parents as much financial aid as they should. Only 35 percent said children in their families are helping their parents enough.

One question in the survey asked whether people feel they are better off or not than their parents were at the same age. Among older citizens, 72 percent said they were, a figure slightly higher than for the rest of the population.

But when asked whether their own children will be better off when the time comes, only 44 percent of the elderly said yes.

At least 1,672 people were interviewed by telephone nationwide in the poll March 3 to 9 on attitudes toward older Americans and other issues. Included were 911 people aged 62 or older.

## Protestants, Catholics Reject Plan For Limited Home Rule in Ulster

The Associated Press

LONDON

— Northern Irish Protestants and Roman Catholic leaders alike have denounced the British government's limited home rule plan for the province.

James Moloney, leader of the Official Unionists, the biggest of the Protestant factions, said the move signals "continuing conflict" in Northern Ireland. He called it "a decent and double cross."

The Cabinet approved plans

Thursday to set up a 78-member provincial assembly with limited powers that would guarantee minority Catholics a say in running the Protestant-dominated province.

The plan, which goes before Parliament on Monday, is the fourth major British attempt since 1973 to introduce power-sharing in Northern Ireland. All founded at Stormont. The million-strong Protestant majority has demanded its restoration ever since.

Predictably, militant Protestants opposed the latest plan, drawn up by James Prior, the Northern Ireland secretary, because they claimed it would give Catholics too much power, while Catholics claimed they would not get enough.

John Hume, leader of the main Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party, has said the plan does not "provide the basis for peace and stability."

The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of

Ray Bloch, TV Orchestra Leader, Dies

United Press International

MIAMI BEACH — Ray Bloch, 79, an orchestra leader and musical director of radio and television shows, died of a heart attack Monday in Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mr. Bloch was musical conductor

### OBITUARIES

tor of the Ed Sullivan Show from 1947 to 1971, and then conductor of the Jackie Gleason TV variety programs. During the 1930s and 1940s he was music director for dozens of radio programs, most notably the Orson Welles drama presentations and "Philip Morris Playhouse."

Mr. Bloch, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, was brought to the United States by his parents while still an infant.

### Alvin Davis

NEW YORK (NYT) — Alvin Davis, 56, a former managing editor of The New York Post and an editor at The New York Times, died Wednesday at his home in Brooklyn Heights after a long illness.

The old-age and disability funds, taken as a unit, are in a different situation. The old-age fund is starting to run short of money because the economy performed so much worse than had been expected during the past five years, that funding action taken in 1977, which had been expected to put the government in control costs.

The president, fearing the political impact, withdrew his proposals and appointed a bipartisan study commission that has been meeting for several months to try to fashion a solution.

The report makes clear that the problems facing the \$160-billion old-age and disability programs, which may mouthily cash benefits to retired or disabled workers and their dependents, are basically different in character from those facing Medicare.

Medicare's problems are aggravated by inflation in hospital costs, which are increasing far more rapidly than prices in the economy as a whole. Thus, according to the report, inpatient hospital costs for Medicare are expected to go up nearly 16 percent in 1982.

Although Medicare will have a handsome surplus for the next few years, continuing hospital cost inflation is projected to erode the hospital insurance trust fund so severely that, even under the most optimistic economic circumstances, it will start going bankrupt in 1991 — and as early as 1986 if the economy goes poorly — and never recover without further government action to increase financing or control costs.

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Mr. Le Duan called for special attention to tropical agricultural produce such as rice, corn, and rubber, forestry, sea and animal husbandry.

Mr. Le Duan's report said that

the congress unanimously approved their reports and urged that the new central committee carry out the programs set out by Mr. Le Duan.

Mr. Le Duan's report said that

to be elected, Nguyen Duc Tam, diplomats said.

They said the Poliburo changes, which left the top five aging leaders securely in place, only confirmed the party's commitment to their policies.

Differences Reported

Differences over the economy had been reported among the five: Mr. Le Duan; Premier Pham Van Dong; the state council chairman, Truong Chinh; Deputy Premier Pham Hung; and party organizer Le Dac Tho — but Mr. Le Duan insisted that agreement had been reached.

The congress unanimously approved their reports and urged that the new central committee carry out the programs set out by Mr. Le Duan.

Mr. Le Duan's report said that

in the 1981-85 period, Vietnam should concentrate on agricultural development, boost production of consumer goods and build up a number of branches of heavy industry.

After announcing a record harvest in 1981, Vietnam became for the first time almost self-sufficient in food, Western diplomats said. But shortages in all goods continued to make life hard for most of Vietnam's 55 million people.

Mr. Le Duan called for special attention to tropical agricultural produce such as rice, corn, and rubber, forestry, sea and animal husbandry.

Apparent Compromise

He urged a large measure of decentralization to achieve local responsibility for planning, recruitment of labor and management.

In an apparent compromise Mr. Le Duan announced both increased collectivization of land in the South, where private enterprise persists, and improvement of the incentive system for peasants.

While condemning the United States, Mr. Le Duan made clear that the Soviet Union was Vietnam's best friend and the vital supplier of economic and military aid, which Western diplomats estimate at about \$3 million a day.

Closing the congress, Mr. Le Duan predicted a nationwide "buoyant emulation movement" that he said would realize the goals of the congress.

But the first business at hand was the purging from the party's 1.5 million members of "opportunist, persons with paralyzed revolutionary will, exploiters, traffickers, speculators, embezzlers, bribe-takers, and bullies," he said.

### DEATH NOTICE

IN MEMORY OF

Thomas Telford MOSBY

The MOSBY CHARMOZ family to Paris

request to announce the passing away of their beloved brother, Tom, and grandchild, Mr. Christopher Thomas. The grandchild, Tom, will be held this Saturday at the St. Boniface Episcopal Church of Siesta Key, Sarasota.

### DIAMONDS

## A Soviet Nuclear Edge?

"When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty to Alice, "it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less." This season's private word for public debate is "freeze."

Some mean freeze America's nuclear arms, then ask the Russians to freeze, too. Some say let both countries freeze simultaneously, then negotiate reductions. The Kremlin says freeze in Europe. The most alarmed Americans say call the U.S. buildup a freeze; like President Reagan, what they really mean is build up fast and thus press the Russians to accept dramatic reductions down to levels that could then be frozen.

Mr. Reagan forswore the tricky word Wednesday night as he tried to raise the level of debate. But, having let the freeze movements run unanswered for so long, he gave a defensive response. It was too little, too late and disturbingly ambiguous.

Arguing against immediate freeze, Mr. Reagan became the first president to grant Moscow "a definite margin of superiority" — indeed, "a great edge" with which to "absorb our retaliatory blow and hit us again."

As laymen use language, that was misleading if not plain false. At most, as former Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently put it, some Soviet weapons are now "superior" in some respects while America's are better in other respects. But there persists a basic parity of power: Neither side can hope to knock out the other with a single blow; neither could attack without risking its own devastation. To call this Soviet "superiority" can only invite a quest for American "superiority." And that way lies madness.

What Mr. Reagan might have said, more accurately, is that some Soviet weapons, and perhaps some contemplated American weapons,

threaten the stability of mutual deterrence. If ever a large proportion of one side's missiles become, or even appear to become, vulnerable to a first strike, there arises the risk of a pre-emptive blow. The president foresees such vulnerability for America's land-based missiles, and even his costly buildup offers no remedy.

But instability is not synonymous with inferiority. The need for stability argues against a careless freeze. It also argues for seeking a collaborative, negotiated remedy.

Yet the Reagan team has stalled negotiations, to win time for a buildup that could scare the Russians into agreeing to reductions. Whatever merit that tactic may have had logically, it has backfired politically. Public alarm at home and abroad has forced the president to protest his desire for peace and to offer negotiating formulas that mainly counteract Soviet propaganda.

Has Mr. Reagan merely misplayed the peace issue, as his defensive remarks suggest? Or is he really persuaded, as other remarks imply, that nuclear "superiority" remains a meaningful concept? That he persists in this ambiguity raises the disturbing possibility that he has still not resolved the most critical debate in his administration.

Some of his strategists insist that "superiority" can be achieved and, perhaps even "frozen" into one-sided treaties. At least in theory they thus believe that nuclear war can be tolerably fought and survived. Their quest for superiority may never threaten the Russians, but it certainly threatens the concepts of stable parity that underlie all efforts at arms control. Until their zeal is put on ice, there can be no freeze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Snag in El Salvador

The argument in favor of holding early elections in El Salvador was always that this would be democratic and thus produce certain political rewards. The attendant risk was always that, in conditions of war and turmoil, the "wrong man" would profit. Well, he did. Roberto d'Aubuisson, a retired officer whose name is synonymous with right-wing terror, organized a party that drew 27 percent of the vote and is now trying to form a five-party coalition of the right to take the action away from the centrist Christian Democrats, who got 41 percent. Second-day doubts are flooding many who, on the first day after the election, were celebrating the fine turnout and the blow the turnout dealt to the left's claims of broad support.

The doubts are not groundless. The prospect of the electoral resurgence of the feudal right is not just ironic but alarming. No such government could lead El Salvador to a place where most of its people clearly want to go or where the United States could or likely would accompany it. But it is too early, in our view, to throw in the towel. Washington cannot easily turn its back simply because the results may turn out to be displeasing.

What comes now is the play of politics. If the d'Aubuisson party is suspect, its would-be partners are variously less so. The Christian Democrats will be bargaining hard in

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Arts

# Travel

# Leisure

# INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

# weekend

## Where to Find Europe's Finest Flowers and Gardens

**London** — This is a partial listing of outstanding gardens in Europe, including some of their festivals and flower shows. The map shows other fine gardens not discussed in the article. Many of these gardens charge an entrance fee, usually nominal.

### Austria

The Austrian Horticultural Fair will take place from Sept. 3 through 6 in Tulln. Baden, a town of gardens and roses south of Vienna, contains the Spaziergarten (Kurpark) and the Dobermannpark, with its thousands of roses. The Botanischer Garten in Linz displays about 4,000 different flowers and plants from all over the world. The Botanical and Alpine flower garden at the University of Innsbruck contains about 1,200 kinds of flowers and specializes in those of the southern region of the Alps.

### Belgium

The 32d Regatta Festival will be held this year in Loochle, outside Ghent, from Aug. 28 to Aug. 30. The gardens of the Chateau of Antwerp are near Namur, 40 miles south of Brussels. They are open from March 28 through Nov. 1 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. During the summer there is a begonia festival. The Royal Greenhouses at the Palace of Laeken, a suburb of Brussels, are open annually to the public in May. They cover six acres and include more than 320,000 square feet of greenhouses. The gardens of the Rubens House are an example of an urban garden in the center of Antwerp. This classical garden is a restoration based on Rubens' own paintings. The gardens of the Chateau de Bokholt are Belgium's largest, covering 40 acres.

### Denmark

Jesperhus Flower Park, northwest of Copenhagen and near the city of Nykobing, features over 500,000 flowers and plants on 13 acres. Spring, summer and fall flowers, as well as cactus, and one of the largest rose gardens in the country (25,000 roses), along with hot-house and tropical plants are cultivated. Open April 1 to Sept. 20 from 9 a.m. to sundown. Gavio Manor Park, near Naestved, on the island of Seeland, has tulips in May and roses in summer. Open May to mid-August. Lerchenborg Castle Rose Garden is open from June 19 until mid-August. It is on 26 acres and is partly French in style with neat flower beds, and partly English with lawns. It contains one of the largest rose gardens in northern Europe, in the baroque style, with 20,000 roses. There are concerts in summer. Jyland Rose Garden, in Aalestrup, on the Jyland Peninsula is open from June until Sept. 30 and has more than 15,000 roses in more than 200 varieties. Open daily from 9 a.m. until sundown. The Royal Danish Horticultural Society is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year with a show in Copenhagen in May.

### England

Sissinghurst Castle Garden, near Maidstone

### Britain

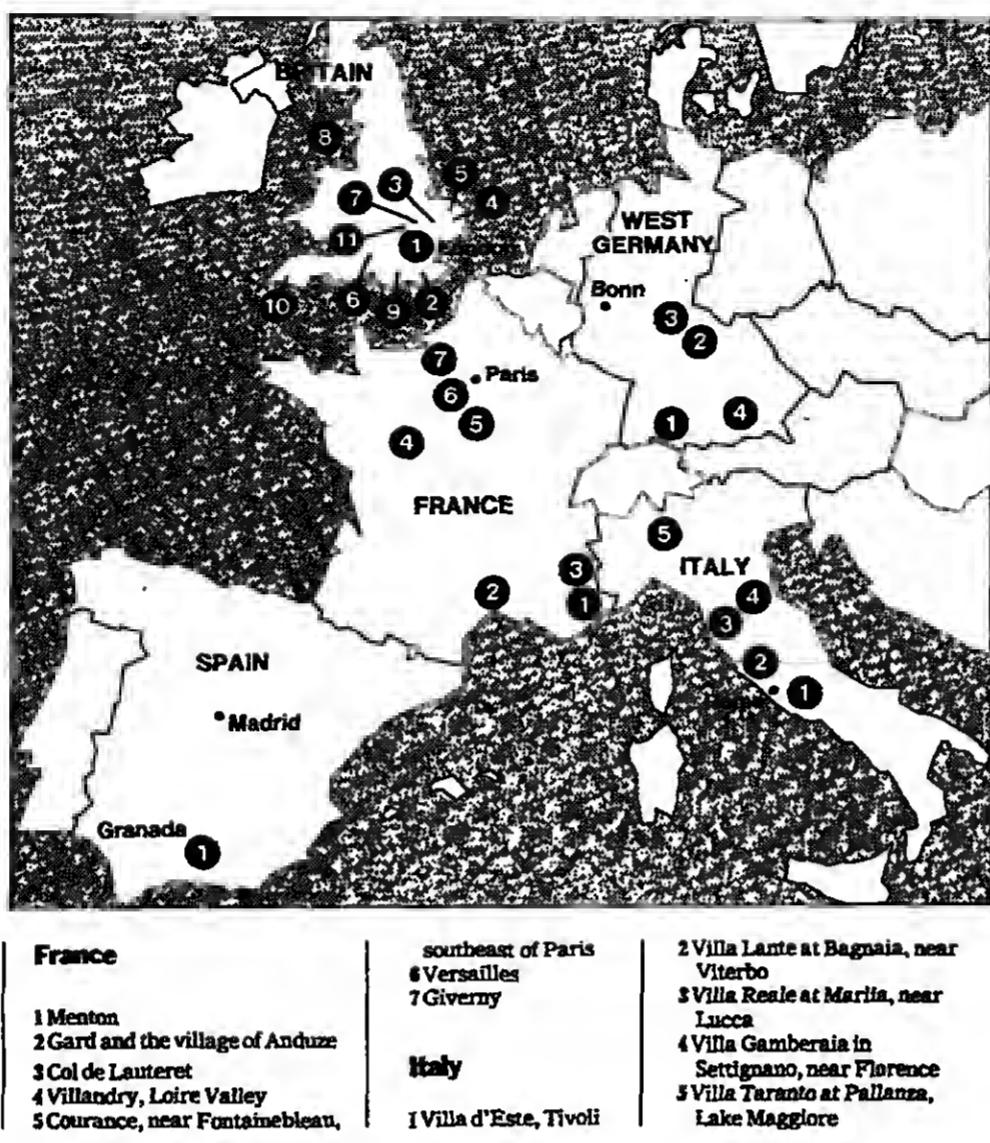
1 London and vicinity:  
Regent's Park, Queen Mary's Rose Garden, Buckingham Palace, Chelsea Flower Show, at Royal Hospital, Chelsea Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Windsor Great Park, Hampton Court, Osterley Park House, 2 Sissinghurst, near Maidstone, Kent, 3 Oxburgh Hall, Swaffham (Norfolk), 4 Melford Hall, Sudbury (Suffolk), 5 Blicking Hall, Aysham (Norfolk), 6 Stourhead (Wiltshire), 7 Anglesey Abbey (Cambridgeshire), 8 Bodnant (near Colwyn Bay, Wales), 9 Wakehurst Place and Petworth House (Sussex), 10 Lazycrook (Cornwall), 11 Botanical Garden, Cambridge

### West Germany

1 Mainau, an island in Lake Constance, 2 Wurzburg, 3 Veitshochheim, 4 Nymphenburg, Munich

### Spain

1 The Generalife; the Alhambra (both in Granada)





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## The art market

April 3-4, 1982  
Page 7W

### Impressionism With an American Accent

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — America's relationship to the arts was long unusual because of a number of conflicting currents of ideas and social circumstances. There was a Puritan heritage that, on the whole, considered art an ethically dubious entity; then there was the populist trend that, roughly speaking, considered it a silly pastime of the idle classes.

When art finally did make its appearance on a larger scale in American society, it was often viewed as a prerogative of the wealthy who wanted to do things the way wealthy people in Europe were doing them. American art consequently did not really have popular roots, and its development tended to mark a division between the country's deeper reality and those who actually enjoyed it — or, in the other half's view, wished to appear socially acceptable according to standards that America, in its principles, rejected.

This situation is not too difficult to perceive in the exhibition of American Impressionists at the Petit Palais to May 30. American art in the 19th century was still dependent on criteria and inventions that originated in Europe.

Christian Dosemont, the Belgian poet and painter, once observed that standards of the French language are fixed in France, so that if a Belgian makes an innovation it is only bad French; whereas if French usage consecrates an indirect turn of phrase, then the Belgians are who go on using the older and proper form are in fact speaking improperly. The American artist of the 19th century was in a similar situation regarding European art and even the landscape artists who painted the grandeur of nature on the American continent were still working in a spirit imported from the Old World.

This is also true of such Impressionists as William Merritt Chase (1849-1916), Childe Hassam (1859-1934), Maurice Prendergast (1858-1924), or Theodore Robinson (1852-1896), but the import of their work appears quite different from that of the French Impressionists, simply because it was received in different social and historical circumstances.

Viewed in Paris today, their work can appear on the whole not so strong as that of the originators of the movement, sometimes like fainter copies of something that was stated with more urgency by someone else. And then again one can come upon a painting that is alive and fresh (certain paintings by Frieseke, for instance, or Prendergast's "Watching the Boats") in which something of the vitality of the moment (even if it is a subdued vitality) is caught and communicated.

Equally striking is the difference between those artists who studied in France and then returned to America, and those who, like Mary Cassatt or John Singer Sargent, remained in Europe throughout their lives. Both of these have an ease and authority that appears superior to that of their compatriots in the same show.

Sargent was, of course, a society portraitist — and rightly so, for he had a singular eye for the theater of society. But he also painted for his pleasure, and a set of watercolors shown at the Petit Palais, while not exactly "impressionistic," are of real interest precisely for that reason. Sargent had his own idiom even when he was impressed by Monet's technique.



Detail from Mary Cassatt's "Young Woman in Black" (1883).

One might conclude, from such an observation, that the European cultural soil at that time contained nutritive elements, a spiritual compost, that favored harder growths. The American Impressionists who returned to their own country were by no means rejected or misunderstood by the enlightened patrons of the day. Quite the opposite was true and they were well received and listened to. But in a sense, they had to provide their own compost.

Even more significantly, one may suppose, they identified with the cultural context to which they returned, and consequently with the unstated premises according to which art was to be considered acceptable and relevant.

In his short foreword to the catalog, S. Dillon Ripley interestingly describes their essential traits as "idealism in subject matter and vision, and naturalism in style and technique."

He goes on to refer to their origins, most of them coming from puritan New England stock, which contributed to "their natural reserve and their distaste for any excess." This is, of course, quite different from the sensuality of a Monet, say, or the uncalculated provocation of a Manet, and it marks the limits with which the artists themselves had to come to terms.

Finally, the appearance of Impressionism in America could only have a different meaning from its appearance in France because it was a response to a different situation. French Impressionism was one more step away from the pomposities of academic art, its literary subject matter and taste for historical pathos, and so a step nearer to nature as subject of art.

In America, where the treatment of nature had been principally an admiring synthesis of

the grandios scenery of a world untamed, Impressionism was rather a step away from nature. The real subject became man's tempering and "civilizing" effect on nature itself, or at the very least, if "nature" was the subject, then it was a mild and friendly world, only a leisurely walk away from home.

Perhaps the strongest contrast one can imagine is that which separates this gentle, Arcadian vision of America from the brutal and befouled cities of today. It could almost make one forget that the country could be brutal enough in those days too, and the Ashcan School, which came in the wake of the Impressionist Group of Ten, would turn away from the leisurely optimism of its predecessors to the neglected aspects of life.

The 13 artists represented in the Paris show, which totals 80 works, are by no means a homogeneous group. There is the curious work of Thomas Wilmer Dewing, which more than anything is Symbolist in approach, not only in the morphology of his women but also in his use of garlands, lilies and lutes. There is Theodore Robinson, who formed a friendship with Monet and often used photographs as a point of departure for his work. And there is Prendergast, who, in many ways, appears the most original of the artists who returned to America after their years in Paris.

Eight of these 13 artists lived on into the 1920s and '30s; Dewing died in 1938, Frieseke and Lawson in 1939. One cannot help thinking of the speed with which history raced by them, and all the things that came into being while they pursued their craft in an idiom that was 70 years old when the last of them died.

### The Falcon Soars High

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Everywhere in the world but in a few mid-ocean islands and in near-Pole Antarctica, one may observe some of the 39 distinct species of falcon, from the gyrfalcon of the Arctic, the lanner of Africa, the lagger of India, the prairie falcon of the western United States, the Australian hobby and the New Zealand falcon to the worldwide hunting peregrine (a name reserved by falconers for the female of the species — the male is one-third smaller and therefore called a "tierce").

Each species is considered in detail in "Falcons of the World" (published by Collins, London at £15) by Dr. Tom Cade, professor of ornithology at Cornell University, director of raptor research in the Laboratory of Ornithology there and arguably the world's foremost authority on the genus.

His book is magnificently illustrated by the English bird artist R. David Digby, 30 of whose bird paintings are on show at the Sladmore Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, W.1 to April 9.

The centerpiece of the exhibition is the originals of the 44 plates for the book. In addition to one of each of the species, there are four double spreads — of the common kestrel male bringing food to the young, the female prairie falcon feeding her young, the male gyrfalcon striking down a pheasant and a male lanner bowing to the female at the eyrie — and the dustjacket illustration, of a peregrine falcon.

Born in Essex in 1936, Digby was fascinated by bird life from his earliest childhood and spent all his spare time studying and noting the habits of native kestrels and sparrow hawks (the latter, he is said, a species not unknown even in the center of London; this writer observed a sparrow hawk regularly hunting Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens last summer).

While still a schoolboy, Digby met the late David Reid Henry,

himself a pupil of the natural history painter George Lodge, who in his turn had been taught his trade by the great Joseph Wolf (1820-99) the German-born, English-based artist friend of Rossetti and companion on his Norwegian travels of that other great bird painter, John Gould.

The young Digby was encouraged not only to draw and paint birds, but taught how to keep and breed them, how to fly falcons and how to prepare and preserve bird skins for further detailed study.

Such teaching served him particularly well when it came to portraying the quite small differences between, for instance, the adult male western and eastern red-footed falcons.

In 1957 Digby became a member of the British Falconers' Club, since then flying the birds in West Germany and studying them in their natural state in Spain, Morocco and Zimbabwe.

Apart from the falcon sequence, which the gallery is aiming to keep and ultimately to sell as a single entity, the Sladmore show includes a large range of other bird paintings.

Notable among these, at least to my eye, are a composition showing a variety of Himalayan pheasants; a pair of goldcrests, the tiniest of this teaching served him particularly well when it came to portraying the quite small differences between, for instance, the adult male western and eastern red-footed falcons.

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Notable among these, at least to my eye, are a composition showing a variety of Himalayan pheasants; a pair of goldcrests, the tiniest of

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary									
April 2, 1982									
Dow Jones Averages									
Open High Low Close Chg. % Chg. % P/E 52 Wk. High 52 Wk. Low Div. In.									
30 Ind. 942.50 942.50 939.50 939.50 -3.00 -0.31 10.00 948.00 934.00									
30 TRN. 1425.50 1425.50 1423.50 1423.50 -2.00 -0.14 10.00 1430.00 1418.00									
42 S&P 142.50 142.50 142.00 142.00 -0.50 -0.35 10.00 143.00 141.50									
Market Diaries									
NYSE AMEX									
Volume Prev. Vol. Up Decl. Vol. Down Total New highs New lows									
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NYSE Most Actives									
Sales Close Chg. % Chg. % P/E 52 Wk. High 52 Wk. Low Div. In.									
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**Venture Capital Consultants**  
1111  
Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
(215) 563-1000

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Approves Creation of French Steel Giant

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission Friday authorized an alliance between French steel companies that will create the largest steel group in the community.

The companies are Sacilor and Usinor, both owned by the French government, and a planned joint subsidiary called Ste. Metallurgique de Normandie. A link-up between the three companies, to create a group called Usinor-Sacilor-Normandie, would create a company that produced more steel than any of the three other EEC leaders, British Steel, West Germany's Thyssen and Italy's Finister.

The French steel market, where USN clearly would have a very strong position, imports about 36 percent of its needs, so USN would be unlikely to hinder competition, the commission said.

Video Venture Stakes Production in Britain

Reuters

LONDON — The joint video venture set up by Thorn EMI, Victor Co. of Japan and AEG-Telefunken will make videocassette recorders in Britain in addition to previous plans to manufacture them in West Berlin, Thorn said Friday.

Production will begin at Thorn's Newhaven plant in October following a £2 million rehabilitation program. It will be the first time VHS-type machines have been made in the Britain. Annual production should reach a maximum capacity of 240,000 recorders by mid-1983.

Thorn said the partners decided to expand the program because of continuing high demand for VHS recorders.

AM May Seek Protection From Creditors

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — AM International, responding to published reports, acknowledged Thursday that it was considering filing for protection from its creditors under Chapter XI of the U.S. bankruptcy laws.

Marion G. Durk, a spokesman for the financially troubled company, also said that recapitalization was another option for the company but that no decision had been made yet. She denied persistent reports that a bankruptcy petition would be filed.

Mrs. Durk also acknowledged that the office equipment maker, formerly Addressograph-Multigraph, was under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and that the SEC was looking at the company's previously issued reports and internal controls.

S. Koreans Win U.S. Order for Cargo Ships

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery said Friday it won a \$770 million contract to build 14 container ships for U.S. Lines Inc.

The ships are scheduled to be delivered to privately owned company between 1983 and 1985, the officials said. The Korean Export-Import Bank will finance 80 percent of the project at an annual interest of 9 percent over eight years, they said.

U.S. Groups Unhappy With Subway-Car Sale

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United Steelworkers of America and the U.S. specialty steel industry Thursday asked President Reagan to stop the sale of Japanese subway cars to New York City's Metropolitan Transit Authority.

The two groups, in a letter to the president, said the \$274.4 million deal to buy 325 subway cars from Kawasaki Heavy Industries contravenes the subsidies code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade because it was partly financed by the Japanese government at 124 percent interest. The U.S. prime rate is 16½ percent.

An administration trade spokesman said the government had no plans to take any action because the sale did not represent an unfair subsidy. He said interest rates in Japan are lower than in the United States.

EEC Official Says IBM Case Will Take 'Several Years'

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The EEC's investigation of International Business Machines will take "several more years," EEC Competition Commissioner Frans Andriessen said Friday.

"Given the complexity of the case we will have several years to go before completing it," Mr. Andriessen said. The investigation, which began in 1974, could take two or three more years, he said.

The U.S. Justice Department this year dropped a 14-year-old antitrust suit against IBM.

Mr. Andriessen defended a commission decision to permit U.S. Commerce Department counsel Sherman E. Unger to observe private hearings in the case in February.

"There are a number of American interests involved," Mr. Andriessen said. "You can't say the United States is putting pressure on us to drop the case. We will proceed with the case just as dynamically as before the hearings."

The commission is investigating charges that IBM made it possible for European customers to use other companies' software with IBM computers, yet refused to supply software for use with non-IBM computers.

"We will study the material we have and see whether any changes should be made or whether we will proceed as it is," Mr. Andriessen said. No new hearings are scheduled, he said.

Mr. Andriessen made the comments at a news conference presenting the commission's report on the state of competition in the 10 EEC countries in 1981.

Mr. Andriessen's report expressed fear that the recession could erode the EEC's quest for free competition without national aids and protectionism that give domestic businesses the edge over their EEC competitors.

The report said the "deepening recession in 1981 exerted a major influence" on countries to use state aids to help industries maintain high employment levels. "The commission considers that the pressure to grant state aids and the scale of intervention that has come to be accepted as normal carries with it the danger of the creation of what might be called an aid mentality."

The report said the commission launched 62 inquiries into possibly

Dresdner Has Polish Risks 20% Covered

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Dresdner has reported that it has risk provisions covering more than 20 percent of its potential losses on loans to Poland.

At a press conference, the management board spokesman, Hans Friederichs, declined to give a precise figure but noted that so far group basis Dresdner has extended 390 million Deutsche marks of credit to Poland not covered by government guarantees.

Some government and banking officials have said recently that Poland is unlikely ever to pay back a large share of its estimated \$27 billion in loans from Western banks.

A group of the creditors plans to sign in the coming week an agreement allowing Poland to delay repayment of \$2.4 billion originally due last year.

Dresdner, which is the agent for the loan-rescheduling agreement, has accepted about half of its credit to Poland from the parent bank, Mr. Friederichs said. The rest was extended primarily by the bank's Luxembourg subsidiary, and small amounts came from the Berlin subsidiary, Bank Fuer Handel & Industrie.

Overall, the bank made provisions for bad debt and write-downs on securities totaling 246 million DM last year, nearly double the previous year's total.

Mr. Friederichs said the bank used improved operating earnings, up 66 percent to 555 million DM at the parent bank, to strengthen its position rather than to boost net income or maintain the dividend.

The bank had write-downs on its bond portfolio of 20 million to 25 million DM for 1981, about half the previous year's level.

The losses incurred by the write-downs on both shares and bonds were offset from the bank's other business, including the 1981 sale of its 50-percent holding in Bilmiger & Berger Bau, a construction concern, to a holding company formed by Dresdner with Nigerian and North American investors.

Dresdner also had to write down its shareholding in AEG-Telefunken by about 50 million DM and take losses on loans to the electrical goods maker of about 40 million DM, Mr. Friederichs said. Last November, AEG's banks agreed to forgo repayment of some 240 million DM in loan payments due last year.

Helaba's Risk Provisions

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Hessische Landesbank Giessenfurt has set up risk provisions in its 1981 accounts covering more than 10 percent of its loans to Poland, the management board chairman, Heinz Sippel, said at a press conference Thursday.

Mr. Sippel declined to specify the size of Helaba's exposure but said it is less than the amounts widely attributed to the bank.

British officials said that January exports may have been limited by the effect of cold weather on roads. Oil exports dropped sharply from December, by £27 million.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Alger B. Chapman Jr., previously co-chairman of Shearson/American Express, has been named vice chairman of American Express International Banking. He will have worldwide responsibility for the unit's private banking business.

James T. Larkin has been named president of American Express' consumer financial services group for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He will be based in London. Mr. Larkin previously was executive vice president, financial institutions and marketing, for the group.

Erik G. Tandberg has been named general director of Arco Chemical Europe, a division of Atlantic Richfield. Mr. Tandberg had been president of Saga Petroliemi of Oslo.

Etsuji Watanabe has been named co-financing manager of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank's new co-financing unit. Mr. Watanabe previously was country manager of Division III in the Country Department. The co-financing unit is responsible for promoting loans made jointly by governments and private banks.

Saudi International Bank (Al-Bank Al-Saud Al-Alami) has named Peter J. de Roos executive director and chief executive officer. Mr. de Roos, a vice president succeeded by Morgan Guaranty Trust, had been managing director of Bank Almasirah S.A.L., a Beirut-based commercial bank with offices in Jordan and Qatar, since 1977.

Psychology: Main Prop to Rates

By Jonathan Fuerbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If there is one point of agreement on the nagging question of why interest rates remain so high, it is that nobody knows the answer.

The refusal of interest rates to behave properly — to fall as expected — is serious. The high rates are threatening the recovery from this second recession in two years. And the continued uncertainty over the reason makes choosing a solution more difficult and guaranteeing that it will work riskier.

In trying to explain the continued high level of interest rates, economists in and out of the government cite swelling federal budget deficits, the volatility of the money supply and the volatility of rates themselves.

The administration has argued repeatedly — again this week — that the volatility of the money supply has also increased uncertainty about the Fed's policy and the central bank has kept short-term rates high.

At his news conference on Wednesday, President Reagan absolved the government and the Fed. Instead, he shifted the burden to the financial markets, saying that they still have to be convinced that the government will stay the course in its fight against deficits and inflation before interest rates will come down.

According to this explanation, the markets had been "burned" in the past when the government strayed from its anti-inflation course, and thus are keeping interest rates high as a hedge against future inflation.

What the president was talking about, in part, was the noneconomic factor that is keeping interest rates up — psychology.

In the financial markets, psychology is slow to change, which means interest rates can be slow to fall despite strong economic forces.

While there is general agreement that the Fed's tight monetary policy has contributed to

high rates, it is not clear that easing up would bring rates down. When the money supply shot up at the end of last year and in January, rates did not go down. They went up.

In addition, the Fed, so far this year has allowed itself to be substantially over its monetary targets, and rates have not fallen significantly. The current interest rate dilemma is that when the Fed is tight, interest rates are high and when the Fed is a little easier, interest rates are high.

And while deficits have become the most cited cause of the continued high level of interest rates — because they threaten to eat up funds needed for private borrowing — the administration contends that the deficits are not as large, as a percentage of the nation's gross national product, as they were coming out of the 1973-75 recession, the worst since World War II.

At a congressional hearing Friday, Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that if unemployment behaves as it has during past recessions, "it would continue upward."

On Thursday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said rising unemployment does not mean the administration's forecast of an economic recovery this summer is wrong. Until business is rebounding strongly, he said, employers tend to assign longer hours to workers before hiring new ones.

At a congressional hearing Friday, Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that if unemployment behaves as it has during past recessions, "it would continue upward."

But the movement is away from economic explanations and toward psychology. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who has argued that the president's large budget deficits should not push up interest rates, now concedes that psychology will.

And this psychology, Mr. Regan now argues, can only be addressed with a settlement on the president's budget.

French and W. German Rates

PARIS (Reuters) — Unemployment in France fell below 2 million in March for the first time since October, the government said Friday in a preliminary report.

The Labor Ministry said that the unadjusted figure dropped nearly 2 percent from a month earlier to 1,966,000. When adjusted for seasonal factors, however, the figure showed a rise of 0.7 percent to 1,969,000.

France does not publish percentage figures for unemployment, but the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates the figure at 8.5 percent.

In Munich, Josef Sigmund, president of the Federal Labor Office, told reporters that West German unemployment fell to between 1.8 million and 1.9 million in March.

The official figures are due to be announced Monday. In February, joblessness totaled 1.94 million, or 8.1 percent of the work force.

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Glimmer  
13 Vertical  
15 Ace  
16 March  
17 Author  
18 Sixty  
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23 Cut of halibut  
24 Cut in debt  
25 Cubes of  
chance  
27 Watering place  
29 Movie pioneer  
30 Vestige or fish  
33 Drivers  
34 Snappers  
35 Toppled  
37 Newswoman  
38 Legs or cogs  
40 Airport abbrev.  
41 Counterpart of  
Int.  
42 Utah ski resort  
44 Endures  
46 Release a  
cigar  
47 Cut line  
52 Spelling  
system  
53 Throbs  
55 Japanese  
apricot  
56 Type of grass  
58 Coalition  
59 Violinist Bull  
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Sore  
62 Cupid  
63 Vow  
64 Mild cigar  
65 De vore  
66 Able  
68 Entices  
70 Male red deer

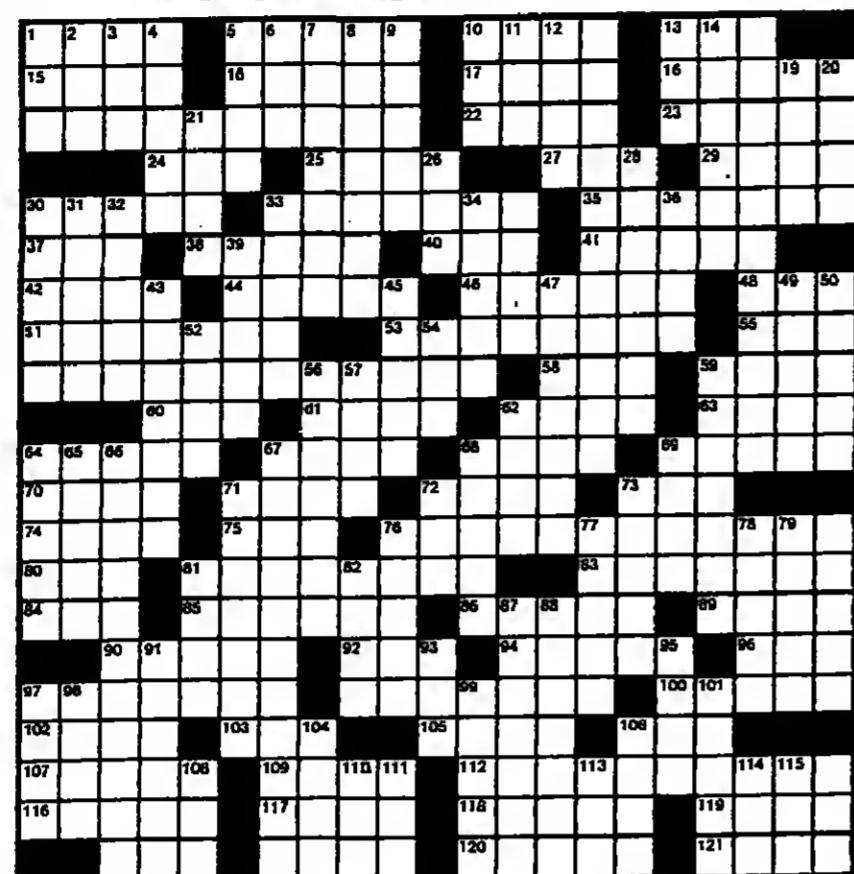
ACROSS

71 Put out fires  
72 Stake  
73 Prefix with  
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75 Logos  
76 Thomas show  
78 Inst. in N.Y.  
81 Corrective  
83 Ancient  
84 Roman  
85 Neighbor of  
Neb.  
85 Coal-tar  
product  
86 Sen. Kefauver  
89 Clipped fish  
90 Like some  
91 Fishes  
92 Fish  
94 Places of call  
96 ... and  
Memories of  
—! Po  
97 Nightclub  
100 Like the polo  
101 Eight, in Essen  
103 Kind of story  
or sister  
105 Gator's cousin  
106 Ward heelers  
107 Ancient  
108 Fish  
112 Nice way to  
end a pen-pal  
letter  
118 'I will speak  
cigar'—Hamlet  
117 Sicilian  
sputter  
118 Corruptible  
119 Misbehavin'!  
120 Ford flop  
121 Fencer's blade

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Playing the Angles By Charles M. Deber

P  
E  
A  
N  
U  
T  
SALL RIGHT, TEAM, LET'S  
SHOW 'EM WE NEVER  
GIVE UP!SO WE LOST THE  
FIRST GAME OF  
THE SEASON...THAT DOESN'T MEAN WE  
HAVE TO LOSE ALL THE  
REST OF THE GAMES!B.  
C.MAY YOUR GARAGE DOOR  
OPENER BE TUNED TO THE SAME  
FREQUENCY AS YOUR NEIGHBORS  
DOG WHISTLE.MAY YOUR FAVORITE RECIPE FOR  
PUDDING BE ADOPTED FOR USE BY  
THE FEDERAL ASSOCIATION OF  
MUD WRESTLERS.B.  
C.  
L  
O  
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I  
EHONEY, THE GARAGE  
NEEDS TO BE  
CLEANEDNOT TODAY...  
I HAVE TO  
TAKE MY NAPLAZINESS IS A  
DISEASE!I JUST HOPE I  
CAN FINISH MY NAP  
BEFORE SOMEONE  
INVENTS A CURE  
FOR ITB.  
C.  
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YISN'T IT  
TIME TO  
GO HOME,  
SIR?BUT THE LONGER  
YOU STAY HERE  
THE MADDER  
SHE'LL GETGEE, DO YOU  
REALLY THINK  
SO?A.  
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A  
P  
P... SHE LOOKS  
A BIT  
EXPENSIVE...NOT TO WORRY,  
I'VE STILL GOT A  
BOB OR TWO LEFT  
IN MY POCKET...WHAT ABOUT  
YOUR AGE...?WHAT ABOUT IT? NO  
MAN IS EVER OLD  
ENOUGH TO  
KNOW BETTERW  
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WIFE GET ALONG SO WELL?WE COMPLEMENT  
EACH OTHER

HOW SO?

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GARBAGE INTO  
FOOD...R  
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NMY CAR'S DOWN  
IN THE PARKING  
GARAGE, BETSY.  
I'M GOING TO TAKE  
A CAB. THEN THE  
GOOD DR. MORGAN  
CAN OFFER TO  
DRIVE ME HOME!OKAY, I'LL MAKE A  
RESERVATION AT SOME  
POSH PLACE FOR EIGHT  
O'CLOCK SO WE CAN  
DRINK TO OUR NEWEST  
PIECE!DON'T MAKE THE RESERVATION  
YET. IT'S JUST POSSIBLE THAT  
MY DOCTOR MIGHT ALSO  
OFFER TO TAKE  
ME TO DINNER!D  
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YWELCOME BACK, ERICHE, AND GOOD  
NEWS: WE'VE FINALLY LANDED OUR HANDS  
ON A SHOOTS SANDWICH. AND THIS  
TIME HE'S THE GRIMES ARTIST. HE'S  
A FULL COLORED IN THE MEXICAN  
ARMY TRAINED IN BOTH MEXICO AND  
CUBA!ERICO LUGO WAS CAPTURED IN A  
FIREFIGHT NEAR SAN NICHE, HIS  
MISSION IN EL SALVADOR HAS TO  
COORDINATE PRIMUS. ERICO  
WANTS TO GET YOU ON THE  
RETIRE, ERICHE?PLEASE, ERICHE,  
LET THIS GUY BE  
LEGIT. THANK YOU, FIRST  
OF ALL, LET ME AS-  
K YOU THAT I DID.  
THAT'S THE MAN THAT  
SAYS I DID.SEE? I  
TOLD YOU,  
I TOLD  
YOU.  
BUT ONLY AFTER  
I HAD BEEN  
PERSONALLY TORTURED  
BY ALEXANDER.  
HAG.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

WORNC

SQUET

DRAFTI

FRYLUR

# Expos Cruising to Greatness; Dodgers Appear on Decline

By Thomas Boswell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just as the Yankees and Royals each made the playoffs five times from 1976 through 1981, so the Montreal Expos have already begun such a reign.

After two near-misses on the final weekends of 1979 and 1980, the Expos finally surmounted a psychological barrier by wresting the East title from the Phillies in the East title from the Phillies in

owner, new manager and several new players. But if they're to win the East, they'll do it with their old field and old pitchers.

The round-the-horn quartet of Mike Schmidt, Ivan DeJesus, Manny Trillo and Pete Rose is the best infield in the game. Also, underpriced left fielder Gary Matthews (.301) helped the Phils lead the National League in runs and batting average last year. Finally, southpaw Steve Carlton

## NATIONAL LEAGUE PREVIEW

the playoffs last October. Now, nothing stands between Montreal and greatness.

The final step in this process may have been taken this week as the Expos got 35-year-old, career .304 hitter Al Oliver from Texas for perennially disappointing, poor-in-the-pinch Larry Parrish.

Talk about your dream trades.

With Oliver, who'll play first base, joining Andre (Hawk) Dawson and Gary Carter in the heart of the order, Montreal finally has the long-absent clutch hitting needed to match its brilliant young pitching staff. The Expos also have the game's best speed in Tim Raines, Dawson and Rodney Scott, who among them stole 126 bases in 108 games last year. If Raines plays 155 games, he may steal that many himself.

The Expos' only problem is where to put everybody. Should Raines play second base, left field or even third? What about left-fielder Warren Cromartie (.304) and genuine young batsbot out-fielders Terry Francona and Tim Wallach?

The inexperienced manager, Jim Fanning, almost cannot go wrong. His starting rotation of Steve Rogers, Scott Sanderson, Bill Gullickson and surprising Ray Burris is the envy of all but a couple of teams. Jeff Reardon provides, at last, a bullpen stopper.

This is the team that should be favored to win the World Series. Only the Expos' ability to play well under short-series postseason pressure remains to be tested.

Only the Philadelphia Phillies have an outside chance of keeping the playoffs out of Canada this year. The Phillies have a new

(13-4, 2.42 ERA) and Tug McGraw (.266), both 37, refuse to realize they're too old to be so good.

Some like the St. Louis Cardinals a bit. Some think Whitey Herzog has built a team of speed, defense and relief pitching that will rival his Kansas City creation of the late 1970s. Bring on the new Smiths — Lonnie in left and Ozzie at short.

Others think Herzog has a club with no power, no starting pitching and no coherent batting order. For the past seven years, the Cardinals have been over .300 in odd-numbered years and flopped under .300 in even-numbered years. They've overrated again this year, after having the National League East's best full-season percentage last season, and they'll be so good again.

The Pittsburgh Pirates are getting old, dull and sad. The New York Mets, still an awful eyesore at fundamentals, have at least become entertaining.

Pittsburgh has a pitching staff of chronic outpatients. Willie Stargell may be wise, but he's too wide. And Dave Parker has to prove that he still can play after two drab, fat seasons.

The Mets, by contrast, may not really be as good as the still respectable Pirates, but they're more interesting. Frank Cashen, the general manager, has teamed George Foster, Dave Kingman and Ellis Valentine in a batting order reminiscent of the Washington Senator teams of 20 years ago that had Harmon Killebrew, Bob Allison, Roy Sievers and Jim Lemon and still finished in the second division.

The Houston rotation of Nolan Ryan, Bob Knepper, Joe Niekro, Don Sutton and Vern Ruhle is surprisingly soporific. The bullpen is sinfully deep. The Astros' secret, however, is that their 200-theft speed of 1979 and 1980 is now almost completely gone. The steal of second was the heart of the Astros' cheap-run attack. Now, it's gone.

Nothing would surprise pundits more than the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series. It wouldn't take miracles. The new outfield of Clint Hurdle, Cesar Cedeno and rookie Paul Housholder will likely equal the home-run and RBI production of the 1981 crew while improving on its defense. If Johnny Bench isn't a complete klutz at third, the Reds' will do nicely, too.

The rest of the West lives to a world of hopeful fantasy.

The Atlanta Braves are, as always, doomed because the gods of baseball will never allow selfish Ted Turner, who has damaged the game badly with his irresponsible bidding, to win anything. Time was, the Braves could hit. Now, although their young pitching is improving, they can't hit enough to support it.

The San Diego Padres are only nine players away from being a contender.

The San Francisco Giants, hard-nosed manager Frank Robinson and second baseman Joe Morgan have built a professional attitude by weeding out head cases and malingering vets. Unfortunately, this necessitated replacing the entire known pitching staff. What remains is an unfathomable mystery.

Lloyd Moore of Clifton, Pa., said he was "turned off" by schools making illegal offers. "The way it came down to me was that I wouldn't have to worry about getting any money from Mom or wouldn't have to worry about the high cost of transportation," he said.

The players said the bribes were not made by coaches but by alumnus and other people associated with the school.

"I've been offered cars and money, but it was done in very undercover ways," said Richard Relford, a 6-foot-6 forward from Riviera Beach, Fla., who plans to attend the University of Michigan. "I was recruited very heavily in both football and basketball, and the past year hasn't been easy."

There were illegal offers in both sports. Some were pretty nice, as a matter of fact. It bothered me a lot, and I didn't get much sleep for a while because of things like that."

Andre Banks of Chicago, who is headed to the University of Iowa, said that a school offered him a "free ride" for his girl friend if he signed. "What [Notre Dame Coach] Digger Phelps said last week about there being a lot of payoffs offered and made is true," Banks was quoted as saying. "It's been going on for years. The head coaches don't do it, most assistant coaches wouldn't get directly involved in it, but the alumni wind up doing it after an assistant coach tips them off about a particular kid."

Phelps said that he had reported four schools to the NCAA for allegedly offering cash payments to players. He did not name the schools.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
2-Boston	56	36	.595	4
3-Philadelphia	56	36	.595	4
4-Washington	56	36	.595	4
5-New Jersey	57	36	.597	1
6-New York	57	36	.597	1
7-Central Division	41	41	.482	0
8-Milwaukee	50	22	.685	—
9-Altoona	36	36	.500	13
10-Detroit	34	38	.484	14
11-Columbus	33	39	.438	17
12-Chicago	29	43	.403	20
13-Cleveland	15	57	.208	34

	W	L	Pct.	GB
1-Los Angeles	22	23	.485	—
2-San Diego	46	25	.629	3
3-Saint Louis	47	24	.630	2
4-Chicago	48	23	.655	0
5-New York	48	23	.655	0
6-Boston	37	36	.514	12
7-Baltimore	16	58	.214	34
8-Cleveland	16	58	.214	34
9-Columbus	16	58	.214	34
10-Cleveland	16	58	.214	34
11-Milwaukee	16	58	.214	34
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94-Baltimore	16	58	.214	34
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Art Buchwald

## Not a Puff of Evidence

**WASHINGTON** — Despite the overwhelming evidence that smoking can cause cancer, heart disease and other fatal illnesses, there are still some physicians in the United States who maintain that all the facts are not in, and the medical profession is overreaching. Most of these doctors are employed by the tobacco interests, and some people are skeptical about their research.

I don't happen to be one of them. I believe that just because a doctor is on the tobacco industry's payroll, doesn't mean he is not as objective about smoking as someone who isn't.

Take my friend Dr. Heinrich Appelbaum, who gets \$100,000 a year to defend the cigarette manufacturers' interests. He took me through his lab the other day.

There were hundreds of white rats in cages, jumping about and playing and munching on tobacco leaves.

"Have you ever seen happier rats in your life?" he asked me.

"Never," I admitted. "Do they all smoke?"

"A pack a day," he said proudly. "They don't get anything to eat unless they smoke first."

"And none of them contract cancer or heart disease?"

"They better not. If one of our rats get sick, we throw it out of the program."

"But how do you know if smok-



Buchwald

Mary Blume

## Tracking Tchaikovsky

International Herald Tribune

ing was not the cause of its illness if you throw it away?"

"It's a question of priorities. When you're looking for scientific answers to medical problems, you don't waste your time on sick rats."

A lab assistant came up and showed Dr. Appelbaum a rat that seemed to be expiring.

"What do you think, Doctor?"

"Get it out of here. It could have yellow fever."

"It doesn't appear to have yellow fever."

"Then maybe it's typhus."

"Should I do an autopsy on it?"

"Who do you think you are, Dr. Noguchi? We're running a laboratory here, not a coroner's office."

The lab assistant disappeared.

Dr. Appelbaum seemed upset. "I run into that all day long. Every time a rat comes down with something, some smart aleck tries to find out if it was caused by cigarettes. Nobody ever wants to leave well enough alone."

"Maybe they're just being thorough," I suggested. "Haven't you ever found a rat that died from a smoking-related disease?"

"Not since I've been working for the tobacco industry. When I took this job, they gave me carte blanche to find out all the facts, plus a bonus of \$25 for every rat I could prove died of natural causes. I also get \$1,000 every time I go on television to attack the Surgeon General's Report on smoking. So I call them as I see them, because my scientific reputation is at stake."

"Then why is the entire medical establishment against you?"

"It's simple. If they blame smoking for somebody's heart attack they won't be sued for malpractice."

"Doctor, will you come over to 2307? None of the rats seem to be moving," a lab assistant said.

We walked over. Dr. Appelbaum said, "What have you been feeding them?"

"Milk and cheese," the assistant replied.

"Just as I suspected. Look for calcium kidney stones."

"Suppose I don't find any?"

"Then you can get yourself another job."

Johnson, Rev. A. Somerfield 607 07 02.

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### Language Requirement Reinstated at Yale

The Associated Press

**NEW HAVEN**, Conn. — Yale University faculty members have voted to require foreign language study for undergraduates, reversing a decision from the late 1960s.

All undergraduates will be required to study two years of foreign languages or pass a standardized language test to get a diploma. Yale's requirement will first affect students entering in the fall of 1983. About 2,000 of Yale University's 5,125 undergraduates were enrolled in language courses last semester.

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